

Official Directory.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS:
HON. SAMUEL BYRNS, Tenth District,
Potosi, Mo.
U. S. LAND OFFICE—J. C. NELL,
Register; WM. B. NEWMAN, Receiver—
Iron County, Mo.
J. FRANK GREEN, Judge Twenty-Sixth
Circuit, De Soto, Mo.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

COURTS:

CIRCUIT COURT is held on the
fourth Monday in April and October.
COUNTY COURT convenes on the
first Monday in March, June, September
and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the first
Monday in February, May, August and No-
vember.

OFFICERS:

A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge County
Court.
CHARLES HART, County Judge, South
District.
R. J. HILL, County Judge, Western Dis-
trict.
J. S. JORDAN, Prosecuting Attorney.
P. W. WHITWORTH, Collector.
W. A. FLETCHER, County Clerk.
JOS. HUFF, Circuit Clerk.
FRANZ DININGER, Probate Judge.
D. F. REESE, Treasurer.
W. H. FISHER, Sheriff.
S. P. REYNOLDS, Assessor.
G. W. HULL, Coroner.
J. T. AKE, Public Adm'r, Iron County.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Surveyor.
A. P. VANCE, School Commissioner.

CITY OFFICERS:

Mayor, W. T. Gay.
Marshal, J. L. Baldwin.
City Attorney, J. S. Jordan.
City Clerk, W. G. Fairchild.
City Treasurer, D. F. Reese.
Collector, J. L. Baldwin.
City Councilmen—W. R. Edgar, J. N.
Bishop, A. Begley, J. M. Reel, M. Claybaugh
and Jno. Baldwin.
Street Committee—J. A. Begley, Jno. Baldwin
and M. Claybaugh.
Fire Committee—J. M. Reel, Jno. Baldwin
and M. Claybaugh.
Health Committee—W. R. Edgar, J. N.
Bishop and A. Begley.

CHURCHES:

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College
and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNERT, Rector.
High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College
every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4
o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon at
Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church
at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for
children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and
Mountain Streets, W. H. HOLMES, Pastor.
Residence: Iron County. Services every Sab-
bath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School
every Wednesday evening, 7 o'clock. Sab-
bath School at 9:30 A. M.
BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street,
near Knob street, F. S. SHOUGH, Pastor.
Residence: Iron County. Preaching on every
Saturday before the first Sunday of each
month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third
Sundays at 11 A. M. Sunday School every
Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PAFFER, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Iron County. D. J.
KENOLY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 144, K.
of P., Iron County, Mo., meets every Fri-
day evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall.
J. B. HOLLOMAN, C. C.
C. DEMIER, K. of R. & S.

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at the hall, corner Main
and Madison streets. A. P. VANCE, N. G.
J. S. JORDAN, Secretary.
IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I.
O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
AUG. RIEKE, C. P. I. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.
SPRUE OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on the 1st and 3rd
of each month. W. R. EDGAR, W. M.
W. A. FLETCHER, Secretary.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A.
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M.
W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. E. D. AKE, Sec-
retary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870,
KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate
Wednesday evening. J. B. WALKER,
D. J. S. JORDAN, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A.
F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second
Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays
of each month at 2 P. M.

FRANZ DININGER, P. C.
C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRONTON CAMP, No. 160, Sons of
Veterans, meets every 1st and 3d Saturday
evening, each month, and every Tuesday
evening for drill. C. C. DININGER,
C. R. PECK, Camp Commander.

PILOT KNOB.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W. F. meets every 2d and 4th Friday
evening, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 159, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HER-
MAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of
each month. W. M. STEFFENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
before the full moon. LOUIS PETTIT, W. M.
J. A. PARKER, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I.
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.

BELEVIEW.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 351, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night of or after the
full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J.
HILL, Secretary.

W. L. Beyersdorff,
LAW & REAL ESTATE OFFICE
CENTREVILLE, MO.

Will practice in State and Fed-
eral Courts.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it to any prescription
known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Stomach, Diarrhea, Eruption,
Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-
gestion. Without injurious medication.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE

And Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

P. R. CRISP

Iron County, Missouri,

DEALER IN

EVERYTHING SOLD IN A FIRST-CLASS

Drug Store

Just Received, a Large Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

Guaranteed to be the Best.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

To Compounding Physicians' Prescriptions and Family
Recipes at All Hours. All the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Will take Pleasure in Obtaining for You any Medicine, or
Other Article, on Short Notice.

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GIOVANNI & RIEKE,

UNDERTAKERS EMBALMERS

Iron County, Missouri.

Will keep a full line of Undertakers' Goods on hand
can fill orders at Ten Minutes' Notice.



GIOVANNI & RIEKE.

F. EBRECHT. V. EFFINGER

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GENERAL

Undertakers,

PILOT KNOB, MO.

Have a full line of UNDERTAKING GOODS, of All Classes and Kinds. All
Orders by Telegraph promptly executed. We have

A FINE NEW HEARSE

of Latest Style, that will be Furnished on Application.

Office One Door North of V. Effinger's; also, at Ebrecht's
Blacksmith Shop.

Consolation for the Republicans.

Republican editors, county chairmen,
local leaders, and politicians generally
are occupying themselves for the mo-
ment with efforts to discover and an-
alyze the causes of the overwhelming
defeat of their party. We shall not
undertake to interfere with this indus-
try, for it is harmless to the victorious
Democracy, and it affords some distraction
from the grief and mortification of the
afflicted. Let us rather proceed
more humanely by offering a few words
of consolation for the mourners.

For the first time since Abraham
Lincoln was inaugurated as President
on the 4th of March, 1861, the Repub-
lican party will retire from the control
of the Federal Government when Mr.
Cleveland is inaugurated on March 4,
1893. This has been a period of thirty-
two years. During that time, it is true,
the Democrats have succeeded in gain-
ing the mastery of the House of Repre-
sentatives, and twice they have elected
the President—Tilden in 1876 and
Cleveland in 1884; but the Republicans
have held the Senate and have been
able to checkmate the Democrats when
the latter were dominant in the other
branches of the Government. Now the
Republicans have lost all, the Presi-
dency, the Senate, and the House of
Representatives.

Thus the Republicans will be here-
after, and for many years hereafter
probably, the party of the opposition.
They will be no longer the party of ex-
ecution, but the party of criticism.
After holding the control for about a
generation, they had grown to feel, not
unnaturally, that the Federal Govern-
ment belonged to them as a sort of di-
vine right, and that they alone were
competent to conduct it. The great
majority of the people of the Union are
of a different mind. They feel them-
selves entirely capable of managing the
business, and, as the Republican
methods of government have made
them Democrats, they propose to run
it after Democratic methods and in ac-
cordance with Democratic principles.
That, in substance, is the cause of the
Republican disaster on the 8th of
this month, and, honest and analyze as
much as they may, our afflicted Republi-
can friends can find no other. The
American people are tired of Republi-
canism.

The consolation we offer to the van-
quished party is that after the 4th of
next March it will have an opportunity
to take a rest from the cares of govern-
ment which it has borne so long. It
can stand off and watch how the Demo-
cratic party bears the strain. It can
exercise the functions of opposition and
criticism. We have been in that posi-
tion ourselves for a good many years,
and we can assure our despondent Repub-
lican friends that it has many en-
joyable compensations. We cannot of-
fer them the hope that the Democratic
party will furnish them grounds for
opposition as stimulating to every hos-
tile energy as those which have been
furnished to us by the Republicans; for
their own party has attacked and vi-
olated every principle of popular govern-
ment most dear to us because most es-
sential for the preservation of our Demo-
cratic institutions. Those principles
will be restored to their proper and
dominant place, and as they are un-
satisfactory before the people, their resto-
ration will afford no opportunity for ef-
fective Republican opposition. The as-
sault on them in the past has been cov-
er and subtle. The people were slow
in awakening to a conception of its
momentous consequences, but now their
eyes are open to the inquiry. Here-
after the attack must be made in the
full light of day.

In the usual progress and the routine
of legislation, the Republicans, how-
ever, will find opportunities to exercise
the functions of an opposition party,
which will keep their wits from rust-
ing. Not having any responsibility
themselves, they will seek to harass
the Democrats in the execution of the
trust committed to them by the people.
Let them do this to their souls' content.
So long as the Republicans remain the
party of the opposition, we have no
fault to find. Nor are we distressed
for the Democratic party because of
such an opposition, alert and skillful
though it be. The heavier the load of
responsibility the Democracy has to
carry, and the more critical and vigil-
ant its political opponents, the better
it will be for the party. Its moral mus-
cle will be strengthened.—N. Y. Sun.

Wages of Protected Labor.

It is only the most inconsiderate of
protected employers who, in their po-
litical disappointment, ostentatiously
declare that the wages of labor in pro-
tected industries must be speedily re-
duced because the phantom of free
trade terrorizes them. A reduction of
wages can be excused only when an
actual condition confronts the protect-

ed employer, and he who reduces wages
on a theory that is likely the creation
of partisan prejudice, must do himself
and the cause of legitimate protection
grave injury.

One week after the election of Mr.
Cleveland, the following notices ap-
peared in all the daily journals of the
country:

LOWELL, Mass., November 15.—The
agents of Lowell cotton mills to-day
decided to grant an increase not to ex-
ceed 7 per cent. in the wages of the
operatives, to take effect December 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 15.—
The Lonsdale Company and the firm of
B. B. & R. Knight notified their em-
ployees to-day of an increase in wages
to go into effect December 5.

Our cotton manufacturers are among
the highly protected industries of the
country. Their protection was reduced
by the Mills bill and variously reduced
and increased by the McKinley law;
but instead of sullenly growling because
the people who pay the taxes on the
necessaries of life chose to declare
against the McKinley tariff abortion,
they accept the condition that confronts
them and give their labor a share of the
profits.

The cotton industry is one of the few
industries of the country that has free
raw materials. It has not only our
own cotton free, but the considerable
quantity of Egyptian cotton that it im-
ports for mixture with our native pro-
duct is admitted free, as should be the
raw materials of all our industries. It
is this advantage of free raw materials
that enables our cotton manufacturers
to export \$12,000,000 of American prod-
uct to foreign markets, and American
ingenuity enables to undersell England
in India in some lines of cottons.

With free raw materials the cotton
manufacturers can have all the benefit
of cheap markets for cotton, as there
are no tariff taxes to oppress them.
The last cotton crop was the largest
ever grown and the laws of supply
and demand which govern both mat-
erials and labor, make cotton cheaper
than ever before in our history. The
cost of producing cottons is thus cheap-
ened; the demands of consumers steady-
ly increase as the product is cheapen-
ed, and we have cheapened cottons
and increased wages in our cotton
mills.

What is true of our cotton mills to-
day will be true of our woolen and
other industries whenever they can be
put on the same sound basis. Their
first need is free raw materials—free
wool, hair, dyestuffs, etc.—and when
that shall be attained, as it soon must
be, it will be the fixed policy of the
government. When wool shall be
plenty and cheap, woollens will be
cheapened with advantages to both
capital and labor; and the man who
churlishly grows over fate that is wis-
ely ordained, and threatens reduced
wages to labor in protected industries
because a change of tariff taxes will
come one year or more hence, publicly
confesses that he is either cheating
himself or seeks to cheat others.—Phil-
adelphia Times.

Tariff and Farm Machinery.

A farmer named E. W. Stout, whose
farm is a few miles out from Trenton,
N. J., recently returned from a
visit to his old father in England, whom
he had not seen for many years.
While there he found that he could buy
American-made farm machinery much
cheaper in England than he could at
home. He accordingly made purchases
for himself and some neighbors with
whom he had previously consulted, and
shipped the machinery back to this
country. To a reporter Mr. Stout said:
"On the plows the saving will be fully
25 per cent. I think, for the prices of
American-made plows on the other side
are just about half the prices charged
for the same things in this country.
I bought hay rakes, cultivators, feed
cutters and plows, and everything will
come back to this country in the same
packing that was on it when it was
shipped from the factory."

After paying freight on these goods
across the Atlantic to England and back
from England to America, they come
to the American purchaser 25 per cent.
cheaper than he could get the same ar-
ticle at home. Farmers may take a
hint from this. If they want to get
farm implements and machinery at
reasonable prices, let them keep a few
purchasing agents in England on the
quiet. They would have to be sly
about it, though, for if the manufactur-
ers should "catch on" they would go
at once to Congress (if it should hap-
pen to be Republican) and get an
amendment to section 22 of the McKin-
ley act, which permits the re-importa-
tion of American-made articles free, or,
if there is an internal tax on them, sub-
ject only to a duty equal to such tax.
Of course a Republican congress would
vote to compel American farmers to
pay twice as much as foreigners have
to pay for the same American-made

DECISIVE Baking Powder Tests

The United States Official

Investigation of Baking Powders, made, by authority of
Congress, in the Department of Agriculture, Washing-
ton, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative infor-
mation as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a
cream of tartar baking pow-
der, superior to all others in
leavening power (U. S. Dept. Agriculture
Bulletin 13, p. 300.)

article, if the manufacturers asked it,
for they are the fellows who furnish
the fat.

Mr. Stout expresses his opinion of
this sort of thing as follows:

"Protection" the Republicans call it.
"Robbery" is my name for it. It's
nothing short of robbery when taxes
make me pay \$10 for a piece of farm
machinery that the manufacturer sends
abroad for sale at about half that sum,
in spite of the extra expense of pack-
ing and freightage. I'd have stayed
on the other side another fortnight if I
hadn't thought it my duty to come home
and vote for tariff reform and get my
neighbors to do the same.—Chicago
Herald.

The Congress of the Salvation Army.

The congress of the Salvation Army
is a very impressive gathering. Though
in numbers it is not so great as the
Christian Endeavor Convention, which
lately attracted so much attention here,
it is even more striking and significant.
The Christian Endeavorers are the mil-
lions of the army of the Lord. By com-
parison, the Salvationists are the regu-
larly enlisted soldiers, always engaged
in warfare against the devil and his
works.

Of the existence of the devil they
have no doubt. He is not to them
merely a poetic personification of ab-
stract evil and all the forces of wicked-
ness, but an actual being with a definite
form, who moves about to destroy the
souls of men. "We believe in a per-
sonal devil," said Mrs. Booth at the
meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday
evening. "We believe in him because
we have seen him." They believe that
the devil is the author and embodiment
of sin, and not simply the figure of
speech which he is in the minds of so
large a part of modern theologians and
modern Christians. They believe that
he has his abode in hell, and that
thence he sallies forth at the head of
his diabolical legions to drag the souls
of men down into the bottomless pit.

They believe, also, that salvation is
real, that heaven is a place and not
merely a state. They believe that their
God has His awful throne, and that
numberless angels gather about Him
in unceasing adoration and with pure
and perfect delight. They believe in
the golden streets, in the gates of jasper,
in the harps, and the trump of the
last day of judgment. They do not try
to explain away all these as images
created by the imagination, as concrete
expressions of abstract truths incom-
prehensible by the simple ones of hu-
manity. They accept them as facts
and as actualities. Heaven and hell
are as real to them as the earth which
they see with their natural eyes, and
to them this mortal life, as compared
with the everlasting life to come, is of
no importance except as the threshold
of the other.

Hence the Salvationists are banded
together for no other purpose than to
fight the devil. For his victims they
have only pity; for the devil himself
only bitter hatred. They go down to
the dark and vile places of the town,
but not after the detective fashion of
Parkhurst. They do not turn the dupes
of the devil over to the officers of the
human law, as he did, but rather mourn
over them as candidates for the in-
finitely more terrible punishment of the
lake of fire, and seek to rescue them
from the clutches of the evil one.

During the year past the soldiers of
Salvation Army, according to the sta-
tistics of Commander Booth, have cap-
tured from the devil more than 32,000
souls. They have sent no one of his
victims to an earthly prison, for they
do not regard themselves as auxiliaries
of the police, acting as a society for
the prevention of crime by directing
against it human penalties. The pen-
alties with which they alarm the sinner
are the everlasting torments of hell.

The Salvationists, therefore, are in-
fused with some of the true spirit of
Christianity, and that is the reason of
their successful progress against the

obstacles raised against their enterprise
by popular ridicule. They are sincere
and in dead earnest, and they are en-
thusiastic. They really believe what
they profess, and they have a genuine
sympathy with the wicked as the vic-
tims of an adversary plotting against
them, rather than men and women who
are sinful of themselves alone.

So far, they deserve respectful con-
sideration, and they seem to be get-
ting it in greater measure the more
familiar the public become with the
Salvation Army. They are a host of
religious guerrillas who are fighting
the devil independently of the organi-
zed army of the Church, but they ap-
pear to conduct their operations in
quarters and by methods which do not
give offence to the regular forces. At
any rate, their way of attacking sin is
as consistent with the Christian phi-
losophy as Parkhurst is contrary to it.
Doubtless they are an ephemeral ex-
pression of religious fanaticism, but
they seem to be doing much more good
than evil.—N. Y. Sun.

Missouri's Official Vote.

The vote of Missouri in the recent
election, as ascertained and promulga-
ted officially by Secretary of State
Lesueur, is worthy of more than a
passing notice. The official figures
show that Mr. Cleveland received
268,039 votes, against 261,943 votes
given him in 1888 and 235,968 given
him in 1884. This is an increase fa-
vorable to Democracy in the eight years
of 32,652 votes, or at the rate of 4,000
a year. Mr. Harrison received 226,824
votes against 236,252 in 1888, and 202,-
929 votes given to Mr. Blaine in 1884.
This demonstrates that Mr. Harrison
lost more than 10,000 votes in Missouri,
and that the Republicans have only
gained 23,000 votes in eight years, at
the rate of 2,900 a year. If anything
were needed to demonstrate Mr. Cleve-
land's growing popularity, these fig-
ures should be sufficient. His plurality
in 1884 was 33,059; his plurality in
1888 was 25,991, and his plurality in
1892 is 41,215.

The vote on the State ticket is even
more pronounced in favor of Demo-
cratic men and measures. Colonel
Stone received 265,144 votes, Warner
235,354, Leonard 37,276, and Sobleski
3,393, giving Colonel Stone a plurality
of 29,760. This is not all. These figures
show that Major Warner lacked 7,177
of receiving as many votes as were cast
for Mr. Kimball in 1888. It also shows
that Colonel Stone's vote exceeded that
given Governor Francis by 9,386, while
Mr. Cleveland's gain during the past
four years was 6,635. In other words,
the State Democratic increase of votes
in Missouri is nearly 3,000 in excess of
that of the national Democratic vote,
a fact complimentary to Colonel Stone
and the State ticket.

The Republic declared, at the begin-
ning of the campaign, that Major
Warner would not be in it, and the of-
ficial figures abundantly show that he
was not in it. He conducted a great
campaign of noise and hurrah, but he
committed the blunder of abusing the
soil, the industry, the enterprise and
the people of Missouri. It was a fatal
mistake, from which the Republicans
should learn a lesson. The Demo-
cratic party of Missouri is weary of fighting
the wind, and it hopes the campaigns
of 1894 and 1896 will find its opponents
better equipped for a contest that will
develop its real fighting strength and
qualities in Missouri.—Republic.

For pity's sake, don't growl and
grumble because you are troubled with
indigestion. No good was ever affect-
ed by snarling and fretting. Be a man
(unless you happen to be a woman), and
take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will
relieve you, whether man or woman.

Job Work of all kinds neatly execut-
ed at this office.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.